FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.-PARIS, April 27.—The election of a deputy to fill the vacant seat for this city in the National Assembly was held to-day. The vote was large. The following are the latest returns .- M. Barodet, Radical, 166,000 ; Baron Stoffel, Censervative, 127,000 Count De Remusat, supporter of President, Thiers, 25,500. The official returns will probably differ a little from these figures, which ensure the election of M. Barodet. Large and animated crowds are in the streets, netwithstanding a cold rain, awaiting the latest news and eagerly discussing the result of the elections held to day in Marseilles and Bordeaux, in which the Radical candidates were also PARIS, May 2.—Cardinal Alexis Belliet, Archbishop

of Chambery, is dead.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 1.-A number of Carlist prisoners captured on one of the Canary Islands mutinied several days ago and the guard were compelled to fire on them to secure their submission. Many prisoners were killed and wounded.

RECRUITING OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY. - MADRID. May 2.—The recruiting of volunteers who are to be brought into service against the Carlists is in pro-

gress throughout Spain. LONDON, April 29.—The Carlist Committee here have received a telegram from Spain reporting that on Thursday last a great victory was won by their friends at Vera in Navarre. The Carlists numbering 700, defeated the Republican force 1400 strong. The battle began at dusk. The bands commanded by the Cure of Santa Cruz fought with great heroism. The Republicans were completely routed with the loss of 80 killed and wounded. Gen. Novella's plan of campaign in the north has failed. The Carlists were receiving large supplies.

The report that Bon Alphonso had re-crossed the frontier into France, and that Saballes had fled, are pronounced false.

Additional advices received through the Carlist channels represent that the Chicftains Saballes, August, Mermeret, Soula, Vallo and Cristany are capa-ble of concentrating all their forces, some 10,000 in the aggregate, in a few hours. Saballes is blockading the city of Vich, 37 miles from Barcelona,

Don Alphonso is in the Province of Lerado where 500 men of San Fernando's regular army have deserted to his banner.

The Carlists claim a success in Navarre and deny that Don Alphonso had re-crossed the frontier into France.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetian Republic is a worthy rival of the more populous "liberal" communities of France and Spain. Its rulers are particularly distinguished by their admirable zeal against the Bishops and clergy of the Catholic Church, to whom the Swiss Constitution was supposed to have secured all the rights enjoyed by other citizens. After suppressing the Bishop of Bale, as far as they have the power to do it, and forbidding his clergy to obey him, they have made further advances in the same truly liberal and enlightened course. As no one of the priests in his diocese paid the slightest attention to their impious decree, but all persevered unanimously in the religious obedience to which they were bound by their wows, the civil authorities proceeded to acts by which they no doubt hope to propitiate the favour of Prince Bismarck. In the Canton of Soleure, seventy-one parish priests protested against the impudent persecution of which their Bishop had been made the victim, and especially against its wanton illegality. The paternal government of Soleure has imposed upon each of them for this offence a fine of 100 francs. As they are all very poor, the penalty is a serious one. So small a matter is perhaps beneath the notice of our English journalists, or perhaps has escaped their attention. If they had heard of it their love of justice and liberty would no doubt impel them to join their voices with ours in protesting against this new crime of the petty tyrants of Switzerland .- Tablet.

ITALY.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY .- ROME, May 1 .- In signation which was accepted.

THE CRISIS.—ROME, May 2.—The Ministerial crisis continues. The King has consulted Ricasoli and Menghetti, who both advise the return of the

Ministry to office. A telegram from Rome states that Garibaldi is

dangerously ill. GENERAL PERSECUTION AGAINST THE CHURCH. — We learn from undoubted authority, namely Signor Langa's paper, the Opinione, that no fewer than 29 Italian Bishops and 51 of the inferior clergy are at this time proceeded against by the Italian Government for one reason or another. Their episcopal residences are all withheld, in many cases their seminaries closed, and it appears they can now scarcely open their mouths without being subject to

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY .- The alliance between Liberalism and blasphemy becomes every day more intimate. The insults addressed by the impure journals of Italy to the person of our Divine Redeemer, the caricatures of the Sacred Mysteries in the public theatres, and the personal violence offered, with the connivance if not the approval of the civil authorities, to those who frequent the churches, sufficiently demonstrate the union be-tween what is called "modern civilization" and the

powers of darkness. A Scientific Fete at Rome.—The Perseveransa of Milan, a sort of Italian Times, speaks in a moment of distraction of "a profoundly learned man, whose renown does honor to Italy." This man is a priest and a Jesuit—the illustrious P. Secchi. He has lately delivered two lectures in Rome on the solar phenomena, of which he has perhaps a more exact knowledge than any living astronomer. His appearance, says the Perseveranza, was a "scientific fete." P. Secchi is evidently ignorant of the fact, announced every day by our so-called philosophers, that religion and science are divorced. This is one of the discoveries of modern scientists, upon which they appear to pride themselves. Yet, P. Secchi was able to excite the enthusiasm of his audience by stating the fact, which they heard without surprise, that he had received no more cordial encouragement in his scientific pursuits than that with which he had been honored by Pius IX., and that it was to the munificence of this great Pontiff that the observatory of the Roman College was chiefly indebted for its rich apparatus. Our philosophers tell the Church every day that she is opposed to science, as our Liberals tell Catholics that they are opposed to liberty. And the foolish world believes them.

ROME AND THE CZAR - The Journal of Florence thinks that Russia is disposed to cultivate the friendship of France, and therefore of the Pope. "The relations between Russia and the Holy See," it tells us, " become every day more amicable." As the latter " will never make any concession of the rights of justice and religion," it is presumed that Russia has no intention to ask for them, but is only fortifying herself against the preponderance of Germany. The refusal of the Empress in her recent journey to the South of Europe to accept any honors from the Piedmontese, and the announcement that she intends to visit the Pope, but not his jailor, is supposed to confirm this view of the policy of the Czar. It may be true or false, but once thing is certain: that in His own way and time the Almighty

German or Italian, and rescue His Vicar from their grasp. He has done it so often before — Tablet.

Thave it on undoubted authority that the former inmates of several of the suppressed convents are now in the most dreadful want. The miserable stipend assigned to them out of their expropriated and suppressed houses amounts in no case to more than £24 sterling a year, and in most only to £12 a year. This is barely sufficient to find them the poor food of the poorest peasantry; but the painful deprivations and want they are now suffering arises from the fact that eighteen and twenty months have passed without their being yet paid one farthing. The small shopkeepers who have hitherto trusted them can do so no longer. Those who have supplied them with the barest necessaries (and they have never sought for more), have been, and are, merciful to them, but cannot continue the sacrifices The misery is urgent and great; and the poor friars or their representatives—for all cannot go to the office where the money should have been paid-go and show their papers in vain. There is always some evasion, and they are too poor to appeal to the tribunals.—Cor. of Tablet.

Mandicancy seems to be pretty prevalent just now in Naples. The Liberta of that city tells its readers that "over 1,204 beggars were arrested in the streets last month. The greater number of these were persons reduced to beg from sheer want and fear of starvation." It would seem that the suppression of the monasteries has much the same effect in Italy that it had hundreds of years ago in England, and it will tend to form a similar class of outcasts, white slaves and paupers, which is the disgrace of the old country to this day.

AUSTRIA.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.-VIENNA, May 1.-The World's Exhibition was inaugurated this afternoon by the Emperor of Austria with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a vast assemblage of people from all parts of the earth. Programme opened by an address from Archduke Charles to the Emperor, congratulating His Majesty on the auspicious event and asking him to pronounce the exhibition open. The Emperor replied briefly, expressing his satisfaction at the completion of the preparations for the great work, and then formally declared the Universal Exhibition of 1873 onen.

On opening the Exhibition to-day the Emperor Francis Joseph entered the Rotunda with the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany on his arm. He was followed by the Crown Prince Frederick William, who escorted the Empress Augusta. After these came the eldest son of the Prince, accompanied by the Prince Imperial of Austria. The Emperor took a seat on the throne, when the combined bands, numbering several hundred musicians, performed the Austrian Hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian Anthem, amid the cheers of the multitudes. The Archduke Charles then delivered a short address, to which the Emperor replied, when the proceedings terminated.

GERMANY.

PENAL LAWS PASSED .- BERLIN, May 1. - The Upper House of the Prussian Diet to-day finally passed the bill for the regulation and control of the clergy, by a large majority.

Like the Babylonian prince, Prince Bismarck turns a deaf ear to warnings, and continues to feast and make merry. His policy just now is to be agreeable to the so-called Liberals; and as they dislike any form of religion, he is quite willing to say to them, *Tolle*, crucifige. And they take him at his word. It is, in fact, their work which he is doing rather than his own. Before long they will ask him to do something else, and he will not be able to refuse. He has let loose in Germany, as Cavour did in Italy, the demon of revolution, and in both countries the result will be the same. "I see the day at hand," said Manteuffel-who was himself a member of the Prussian Cabinet in 1848 -during the recent debates, "when the power of the Crown will in its turn be called in question. I pray God to avert that formidable moment. The alternative then will no longer be, ecclesiasticism or royalty, but-mob-government or monarchy!" The better class of Protestants in Germany are so entirely of this opinion, that during the festivities in honour of the Emperor's birthday, a large number of "orthodox" preachers refused to take any part either in the social or religious solemnities. On consequence of the adverse vote in the Chamber of the other hand, the suicidal violence of the Govern-Deputies yesterday on the appropriation for the ment and Legislature has no other effect on the arsenal at Tarranto, the ministers tendered their re-Catholics of the Empire than to kindle their zeal and reanimate their courage. Neither fines nor imprisonment have any terrors for men who look beyond the present hour, and wait for the judgement of God. They know they must win in the long run. Meanwhile, a journalist in Posen, who had printed an article from the Spectator condemning the new Prussian legislation, is sentenced to four months' imprisonment, which is not a compliment to our English Protestant literature. All the chaplains of the colleges in the Archdiocese of Posen, who have unanimously announced their intention to obey Mgr. Ledochwski rather than Prince Bismarck have been suspended from their office since the 1st of April. But these outrages upon decency and common sense are producing an inevitable reaction. If this is Liberalism, people say, it bears a singular resemblance to the most odious tyranny.—Tablet.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIABLE

The following amusing description of a Methodist evening party is from a well-written story, by the Rev. Dr. Quigley:-

Madam Spoones was the relict of Noah Spoones, late Captain of a Government gunboat on the Mississippi, during the rebellion. He served with great gallantry through the late civil contest, but just as he had succeeded in earning his laurels, and filling his "Sea Chest" with as much rebel booty as it could hold, the gallant captain died of small-pox, contracted from a rich cashmere shawl, abstracted from the infected wardrobe of a wealthy planter's wife, and which his desire to present something grand to his own wife induced him to pack up with his ample booty of gold and silver. Poor brave hero, he died a victim to his love of making his home elegant, and his family fashionable. But, providence cut off his career unexpectedly, before he had time to enjoy the fruits of his victorious conduct in the navy. If he lost his life and two of his sons, and left a wife who was once comely, deformed in features, yet the loss was not as "unbearable as it might have been," as Elder Fribbler said, when he preached his funeral sermon, "for thank the Lord, his 'widder,' though she lost her beauty by small-pox, saved the Captain's chest, and that was one great consolation." It was evident to the merest casual visitor, that the Captain's chest was It was evident to the saved from the ravages of small-pox or death, for the rooms of widder Spoones' cottage were literally lined with splendid paintings, rich tapestries and costly cartains, while the tables and cupboards groaned under their weight of solid silver services. consisting of dishes, baskets, pitchers, spoons, knives, forks and platters. The Captain was under command of Gen. Butler for a time.

It was here in the cottage, that, the great opening (Societal March 1986)

Sociable" for the season was inaugurated. This one religious gathering gave tone to all the others that were to follow, and all were invited to be present, and all the world in and around Brighton were there, those alone excepted who did not belong to the "Evangelical" churches, and even those, if they presented themselves would be received. All the village preachers were present, Bull, Fribbler, Redtop, Squires Comes and Coons. The merchants, of course, and their families, for the sake of gaining patronage for their stores, were there. The teachers It is gratifying to know that the general use of Dr. too, and some of the more advanced students, and

All the pretty girls from a range of ten miles around were there, and many young men from twenty and thirty miles distant, the most remarkable among them was a young Irish American named Nicholas Beardon, who never missed being present at any place where there was fun within fifty miles of his home. "Nick," as he was called, drove a splended team of dark iron-grey horses before an elegant sleigh well cushioned and robed, and hence, he never wanted company in his wide wanderings in search of that fun he so, dearly leved, and which seemed ever to play on his comic; laughing countenance. No matter whether it was at camp meeting, or at protracted meeting, at ball or sociable, at spelling school or singing school, at a revival or at a love feast, at picnic, or church fair, or Sunday School excursion, or any other such haunts of pleasure, "Mick" was sure to be present, and always at the "nick of time" to escort thereto or therefrom, any nice young ladies who wanted to ride. Micholas Reardon was the only son of a wealthy Irish Catholic from the Wisconsin side of St. Croix, who gave him his own way, very imprudently, imagin-ing that children were as easily trained in this, as the old country. The young lad was, of course, nominally a Catholic, and though known as such, and regarded as a "right good fellow," and the very antipodes of a shining Methodist, for his laughing face was a perpetual protest against hypocrisy, yet he was received cordially and welcomed as one of themselves, at all the "sociables," "quilting bees" and auxiliary contrivances of Methodism.

Once on a time, when Elder Bull, who often remarked regarding Reardon, "he will be one of us yet," making bold on "Nick," invited him to come to his meetin' house to hear him (Bull) preach, adding as an attraction that "he could get acquainted with very nice girls in his church, at the late at night services." Nicholas replied by saying, "No, 1 don't want to practice hypocrisy in getting acquainted with young women. I am not Methodist enough for that. I am acquainted already with as many girls as I want. I can beat your preaching all to pieces in making acquaintance of young ladies by my fast trotting horses, cushioned cutter, and warm well lined, wolf robes. I rely on the real wolf skins, rather than trust in your 'wolf-in-sheep's clothing, suit in taking in the girls, ha! ha! ha'?'

This rather severe rebuke on the kind preacher's well-meaning inducements to young Reardon to join his sect, through a channel which, he thought. would reach his predominant passion, discouraged the preacher very much, and ought to have taught him that Irish Americans, though they may become indifferent or reckless, are not easily drawn into the meshes of such transparent humbugs as a Method-

istic "getting religion" profession.

This evening at Miss Spoone's "sociable" there was a rivalry apparent in the crowd in regard to the popularity of two young Irish Americans, Mulroony and Reardon. The young men themselves, however, were unconscious that they were made the heroes of this petty religious social gathering. The opinions and the interest which the crowd at this sociable took in those two imprudent young men were divided in a marked manner between both of them. The most lively and pleasant of the young ladies present, if we except Miss Spoones and a few old maids, were clustered in a close bevy around the circle which had Reardon for its center. While all the preachers, except Redtop, who was jealous of our hero, and the most remarkable people for piety so-called, looked up to, encouraged, flattered and hung on the smiles of Mr. P. M. Ronay, the talented young student, as they called him. All that loved fun and frolic,' were around the devil-may-care driver of fast horses, "Nick;" but all who sighed for the extension of the borders of "shaky Methodism" by adding to its numbers through conversion, all these were gathered around the young student.

It was getting late at night however, and the elders thought it was time to introduce piety. The young people had enough, the holy men thought, of fun during the several hours enjoyed by them in games of "forfeits," "the needle's eye," "fairanders," "Johnny Brown," the "old soldiers," and "hide and go seek," in all of which plays, scenes not very modest happened. "Now was it not time," they thought,4" to bring religion on the stage."

Now, after allowing scenes and actions among a promiscuous crowd of young people of both sexes, that would not be out of place in any of the ancient temples of the Egyptian goddesses, these pious men of different religious sects, introduced their dis cordant chanting of Methodist melody by such ludicrous hymns as the following :-

> "Come ye sisters, are you ready, Are you ready, Are you ready, Come you sisters, are you ready, With halleluia to praise the Lord?

Yes my brothers, we are ready, We are ready. We are ready, Yes my brothers, we are ready, With halleluia to praise the Lord," etc.

The "sociable" of Miss Spoones broke up after midnight. Some of the girls were in glorious confusion while starching for their "things" in the room where they divested themselves of furs, hats and shawls in the evening. Others were helped to the sleighs by the boys, while others, already snugly wrapped in buffalo and well furs, were being driven home, at which they did not expect to arrive till daylight, behind fast horses, and in the company of fast young men!

And this is a specimen of the machinery by which sectarian churghes manage to keep up an appearance of members and respectability. Yes, there are the "sociables," the "camp meeting," the nocturnal "singing school," the "night spelling school," the "sewing circles," and we may add, the common State schools, these are the seven sources from which sectarianism, and especially Methodism, expects to draft the auxiliaries to their legions of deluded

Methodism: what a phenomenon in the variegated history of the delusions of the human mind. It is called Methodism, and yet it has neither method nor order. It is called a church, though it has neither a fixed creed nor decent hierarchy. It is called a religion, and yet it neither binds nor unites men to their creator, nor to one another, for any man may become a communicant thereof, if he says he believes in a Supreme Being. In the old pagan times there were as many temples as there vere vices, for avarice, lust and cruelty were worshipped; but all vices in modern times, with a few virtues, are blended up together, and they have but one religion and that is Methodism. For in the most benighted pagan times never had avarice, carnal love, vanity, and pride and hypocrisy more zealous adorers than at your sociables, camp meetings and revivals. But, if you insist on calling the gigantic organization of Methodism a religion, then let it be called the religion the nursery, the paradise of the animal passions, where the lowest instincts of our fallen nature find congenial nourishment and support. The old Romans worshipped all the Gods, and erected the magnificent Pantheon to carry out that idea. But all the Gods, from Jupitor and Juno to Priapus, can find a congenial atmosphere in the liberal enclosure of modern Methodism. And this happens in all the ravishing enlightenment of the nineteenth century. O tempora O Mores I"

"Their Name is Legion," may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is largely instrumentwill baffle all the enemies of the Church, whether among them our young friend Patrick Mulroony. all in attaining this end.

How Much will keep a Horse?—A horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons of hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horses cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer-it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that, in our opinion, three and a half tons of corn stalks and two and a half tons of corn would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of good hay. We may estimate also, that it will take three and a half tons of oat straw, and two and a half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds so that it will take over 155 bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount.—American Stock Journal.

POPULAR ERRORS.—To think the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study the faster they will learn. To conclude that because exercise is good, the more violent it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To argue that what ever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after it has been gratified, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.—Good Health.

Dr. Dio Lewis gives the following as a positive oure for stammering. Those afflicted will do well to read: "The cure is simply this: The stammerer is made to mark the time in his speech, just as is ordinarily done in singing. He is at first to beat on every syllable. It is best at the first lesson to read some simple composition, like one of David's Psalms, striking the fore-finger on the knee at each word; then read in a newspaper, beating each syllable. You can beat time by striking the finger on the knee, by hitting the thumb against the forefinger or moving the large toe in the boot. We doubt if the worst case of stuttering would continue long, provided the sufferer would read an hour or two each day with thorough practice of this simple art, observing the same in his conversation. As thousands have paid fifty and a hundred dollars for this secret, we take great pleasure in imparting it to the patrons of this journal,"

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORT NG.-" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's & Co, Homoopathic Chemists, London,"

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> Office of Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.,) 38 Hanover Street, Boston.

Mr. James I. Fellows. DEAR SIR: We have been dealing in your Hypophosphites about two years, and although the price seems high (none too high considering its virtues), we think it has succeeded better than any other preparation we have ever handled, and cheerfully recommend it to all in need of good medicine. Yours respectfully.

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HEAD TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co.,

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PETER OSSELIN, aged about 36, and who during the Summer of 1872, was employed as a sailor on Lake Superior. Any information would be thankfully received by his Father, Anthony Osselin Lafontaine, P. Q., Ontario.

INFORMATION WANTED of EDWARD ELY Carpenter, who left Cobourg in June 1870, and has no since been heard from. Also, of PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA, who resided in Glanworth, Co. Middlesex, April, 1872. Any one sending their addresses to J. Gillies, True Witness Office, will confer a favor.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sesion of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire bands-Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber begs to offer for sale his farm situated in the township of Sheen, being composed of Lots 16, 17 and 18, in the 1st Range, and containing Three Hundred Acres of valuable land, well watered, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation and about fifty acres cleared on each lot, there also stands on Lot 17 one good Dwelling House, 24x26, with Kitchen, 18x18, one Stable, three large Barns, one large Store House, Wood Sheds, &c., &c. He also offers for sale all his movable property on the premises, consisting of Stock, Household Furniture and Farming Implements. All will be sold without reserve together or separate to suit purchasers. Indisputable title will be given at liberal terms and possession given immediately. Application to be made on the premises to the undersigned.
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TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 19 Lancaster; god references required. Applicant to state sal Application to be made to the Trestees of the about Section, Glennevis Post Office.

Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

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\$60 extra per quarter. INSGLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA

In the Superior Court. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal. In the matter of EDVARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying of business at the said City of Montreal under the

style of E. Coote and Company. Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of April next, the under signed will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

Montreal 15th March 1873. EDWARD COOTE

by A. POWER his Attorney ad litem. 30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC In the Superior Court District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN A. HICK, An Insolvent. On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

JOHN A. HICK By KERR; LAMBE & CARTER

His Aitorney ad litem. 36-1m INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the Matter of ISIDORE GAUTHIER, An Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared

subject to objection until the seventh day of May 1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid. Montreal, 17th April 1873,

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ADAM ARCHIBALD,

An Insolvent. A second dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection until the Thirteenth day of May 1873, after which date, the dividends will be paid.
Montreal, 17th April 1873,

JAMES TYRE.

Assignee. The beginning of the year is a fit time for sub-

the leading Periodicals of the British Empire, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company: we therefore publish their advertisement, showing how very moderate are their terms:-

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Interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H ROUTH. February 1, 1872

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